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Lawrence College Bulletin

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PRESIDENT TAFT AT LAWRENCE

On Oct. 26th, for the first time in the history of Lawrence, a President of the United States visited the college, and addressed a great company of students and citizens from the front porch of Recitation Hall. The chief executive was given a most hearty welcome which he much appreciated. As he entered the rear door of the building he was presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses by one of the co-eds as an expression of appreciation and welcome from the college. The girls of the senior class, dressed in white, were lined up on either side of the hallway, holding in their hands streamers of red, white and blue. As the President passed through the line he cordially saluted the "co-eds." When he appeared on the front porch he was greeted with yells by the students with lifted hats, to which he responded by rising, smiling and removing his hat. He was introduced to the audience by President Plantz, and gave an address of about thirty minutes. After expressing his pleasure at the cordiality of his welcome, he spent about ten minutes in discussing the free paper clause in the Canadian Reciprocity measure, and then took up the subject of arbitration treaties now before the Senate, making a strong argument for international peace. The address from the beginning took high ground, and was not a partisan plea, or a discussion of national advantage, but a noble utterance for humanity. Referring to some of the criticisms of the treaties, especially that we might have to submit purely American doctrines to arbitration, he said: "We must be willing to give and take in the arbitration game, or it is no game to play." He declared "if the treaties are ratified nations now armed to the teeth can begin to stack their guns." The closing paragraph well indicates the spirit and character of the entire address. It was as follows:

"We are a great nation, afraid of no other nation, and not subject to the charge of cowardice. We have no entangling alliance. We have been showered with God's best gifts and we ought to realize our responsibilities to do the best with what God has given us for the good of the whole world. The poor people of Great Britain and France and other countries look to us to lead in the movement for peace among the nations. And

I look to you, especially to your younger people, to feel a sense of responsibility not only towards our own country but, with your power and intelligence and opportunities, a sense of duty which will impel you to help advance the highest ideals of Christian civilization throughout the world."

After finishing his address the President took a brief automobile ride and called on Mr. E. A. Edmonds of the Lawrence Board of Trustees. That he enjoyed his visit to Lawrence was evinced by a letter received from him by President Plantz in which he expressed his satisfaction in having been able to speak at the college, and especially thanked the students for the cordial reception and interested hearing they gave him.

THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE "Y. W."

One of the strongest organizations within the Lawrence student body is the Young Woman's Christian Association. It was, therefore, an interesting event to have the state convention of the organization hold its annual meeting with us the last week in October. There were one hundred and twenty-eight delegates from various parts of the state, and speakers of state and national prominence. The convention convened on Friday evening, and concluded with a great mass meeting on Sunday evening, all the leading protestant churches of the city uniting in the service. The general theme of the convention was "Forward," and all the addresses were keyed to that note. The address of Rev. Frederick Edwards of Milwaukee was especially original and entertaining. The Sunday evening address was given by Pres. Silas Evans of Ripon College and was on the theme, "Loyalty to a Big Concern." An interesting feature of the convention was the presence of three Indian girls, delegates from the school at Tomah, Wis., and the first Indian delegates to have attended a state convention. The state officers were very enthusiastic over the success of the convention and the arrangements which had been made by the Lawrence girls for its entertainment.

FIRE IN SCIENCE HALL

What might easily have been a disastrous fire occurred on Oct. 25 in Stephenson Hall of Science. It began about ten o'clock at night, and was fortunately discovered by some of the girls at Ormsby Hall who promptly gave the alarm. It was but a moment before the fire company was on the ground, but the blaze had already made considerable headway. It was soon seen that it could not be stopped by chemicals, and the water was

turned on, several of the rooms being flooded. As the fire had worked its way between the partitions some cutting of floors, ceilings, and side walls was necessary. However, the damage was comparatively slight the fire soon being brought under control. It is supposed that the cause of the blaze was defective electric wiring, some new wires having been run through the partition where the fire originated two or three days previous. If the fire had occurred an hour or two later, the building with its valuable apparatus and scientific collections would doubtless have been destroyed which would practically have paralyzed the work of the institution until the Hall was rebuilt.

A DEBATING LEAGUE.

A debating league has been organized by Prof. Orr of the department of oratory. A number of high schools in the state have been invited to join, and a hearty response has been received. It is expected that the league will do much to develop an interest in debate in the high schools of the state. There is scarcely any work more profitable to the student than debating. It not only trains the student to gather and organize material, but it helps him to think on his feet and gives him confidence in addressing an audience. A good debater must be well informed, mentally alert, self-reliant, and resourceful. It is hoped that the league will prove a great stimulus to this most profitable exercise. Lawrence has a notable history in debate, and it is fitting that she should try to arouse greater interest in the high schools in this direction.

LECTURES ON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

One of the ends of college education is the development of the student for the responsibilities of citizenship which means that he must become acquainted with his civic, economic, and industrial environment. Nor is it sufficient to teach the theory of government and economics, valuable as this is. The student should come in live contact with the men who are doing things, and who view them from the practical side. Because of this the president and the professor of economics at Lawrence have arranged a course of weekly addresses, extending through five months, which will be given by representative men especially engaged in the businesses, or particularly interested in the problems they discuss. The subjects will cover some of the most vital present day questions such as money, tariff, taxes, insurance, arbitration, factory inspection, vocational education, etc. The principal businesses of the state will also be presented by men

at the head of great industrial concerns, and the practical side of these matters will be discussed. It is especially gratifying that so many men, high in civic, political and industrial positions, have expressed a willingness to take a place in this course.

OUR ENDOWMENT CRUSADE.

As stated in the last issue of the Bulletin we have inaugurated a campaign to raise \$50,000 for endowment to meet the condition imposed by a gift of a like amount. It would seem as if this ought to be accomplished. The college greatly needs the money. Increased attendance has made necessary an increased teaching force and an enlarged equipment. We have more asked of us and we must have more to do it with. One hundred thousand dollars added to the educational resources of the state as a perpetual fund is a great thing when we think what it will do in hundreds of years. However, to secure this fund is no easy task. We have recently canvassed our constituency and the friends of education in the state for a new building. The times are depressed financially. Business is uncertain at the eve of a presidential election and men do not like to incur obligations. The lumber and paper industries in which much of the wealth of the state is invested has not been profitable for two or three years. Owing to these and other causes we are not meeting a ready response in our canvass. We trust that our friends will realize the situation, and do their utmost to assist us. Dr. D. C. Plannette is at work in the western part of the state and Dr. J. G. Vaughan in the eastern. Both are earnest men and have the cause of higher education on their hearts. Will you not give them a cordial hearing if they knock at your door? Remember their work is from its nature very discouraging and unpleasant, and that they are not doing it for themselves but for the youth of Wisconsin, to strengthen the forces that are working for intelligence and righteousness, and to develop a strong Christian leadership in the state. Kindly hear their story, and if it is possible help us according to your ability in this most important undertaking.

ANNUITY GIFTS.

Lawrence has within the past six weeks received several annuity gifts. An alumnus placed \$10,000 with us on condition that she receive an annuity upon it during her life when the principal is to go to increase the endowment of the institution. A widow well advanced in years has given us \$2,400 subject to an annuity during life. After her death the annuity is to go

to an older sister during her life. A man eighty years of age has given \$1,000 on the annuity plan. We have another party who is considering making a gift of \$5,000 under like conditions.

There can be no doubt about the value of annuity gifts for those who wish a fixed income free from the annoyance of investment and the possibility of loss. Our trustees give a bond backed by the most ample security. They pay the annuity on the day it is due. They accept money on reliable securities. They pay an excellent rate of interest in what is given. They will give the annuity to the donor, or to any person he may wish cared for.

No one need be reminded how much money is lost in poor investments. The most capable financiers loose much, and the ordinary person is constantly doing what proves an unwise thing. A small percent of what is lost in poor investments would run lavishly all the educational and philanthropic interests of society including the churches. Here is an investment that will not fail. There is not only no risk, but there is the satisfaction that one's money will not be wasted when he is through with it, but will abide permanently as a force to help the world.

A SCHOLARSHIP GIVEN.

A widow has recently given us \$1,500 to become available at her death to found a scholarship in memory of her husband. This scholarship will yield \$75 a year which will be sufficient to keep some poor boy in college with what he can secure by work. What a help it will be for hundreds of years to many earnest young men, and what a work some of them will do for society. It is most interesting to note what some men have accomplished who have been prepared for leadership on scholarships which they have received in college. Some of the most noted men in the country are included in the list. There is no investment of money so certain of large returns as to put it into the lives of promising young men in college; for with this class rests largely the history of tomorrow. Are there not others who will make a similar memorial for a husband or wife, a son or daughter who is no longer with them, and thus perpetuate his name and influence for centuries to come? What is so important about money as the opportunity to do good with it?

ALUMNI BANQUETS.

The strength of a college is the interest and support of its alumni. The eastern colleges and universities have developed

this as most of our western institutions have not, and it is the basis of their present support and prosperity. It is but fitting that those who have received the benefits of a college should be its guardians and promoters. The alumni of Lawrence being much scattered over the United States, and the classes until recently being small have not kept closely in touch with their Alma Mater, and many have apparently lost interest in it. During the past few years there has been a new spirit growing which we believe will change this condition of things, and develop an enthusiastic alumni constituency. One of the best agencies working to this end is the alumni associations which have been organized in Milwaukee, Chicago, and New York. Two of these organizations have just had their annual banquets. The meeting in Milwaukee was held on Nov. 9 at the St. Charles hotel. About 100 alumni and old students were present, and a good spirit prevailed. The speeches were excellent, and all went away with an increased enthusiasm for Lawrence. The meeting of the New York association was held at the hotel Martinique, and while having but about thirty persons was a most interesting and successful banquet. Pres. W. H. Crawford of Allegheny College was guest of honor and spoke most helpfully on the subject of The Ideal of the Small College. The toasts by alumni breathed the spirit of loyalty to Lawrence and a desire to do all possible to promote her interests.

VALUE OF THE SMALL COLLEGE.

Mr. Carl D. Doney, well known as an orator and man of commanding ability gives us the following testimony: "The small college. It is not easy to be patient with men who sneer at it. They are deluded by size and do not know what the small college actually does. I have been a student in a small college, in a large college and in a great university. The small college successfully emphasized scholarship and character, the university stressed scholarship. *Were I a rich man I would endow a college, attaching a condition to the gift that the enrollment should never exceed five hundred.*" There is little doubt that for character building a college of the size of Lawrence can be more efficient than an institution so large that individual oversight and persuasion is an impossibility.

We append the opinion of two prominent educators on the point in question. The first is from Pres. Lowell of Harvard who speaks as follows: "The college of the old type possessed a solidarity which enabled it to fulfill its purpose. It was so small that the students were all well acquainted with one another. They were constantly measuring themselves by one standard in their common occupations. The curriculum, con-

sisting mainly of the classics, was the same for them all, designed as it was as the universal foundation of a liberal education. But the new methods brought a divergence in the courses of study pursued by individual students, an intellectual isolation which broke down the old solidarity. In the larger institution the process has been hastened by the great increase in numbers, with the result that college life has shown a marked tendency to disintegrate, both intellectually and socially."

The second quotation is from President Harry A. King of Moores Hill College who says:

"That the larger institutions with all their splendid development, magnificent equipment, multiplied elective courses, and thronging crowds of students have lost much can not be denied. They have lost the simple, democratic community spirit, characteristic of the small college. With the numbers have come cliques, social distinctions, extravagance in personal expense, multiplied social functions which dissipate time, money, and energy, aggravated enthusiasm for athletics, with its attendant train of evils. The larger institutions have lost the close and intimate contact in the class room between professor and student. The Germans say, "The teacher is the school." The teacher has his pre-eminent opportunity in the small college, with small classes and most intimate acquaintance with his pupils."

MOSTLY FOR EDUCATION.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFTS TO DATE

General Education Board	\$53,000,000
University of Chicago	35,309,000
Institute of Medical Research	8,240,000
Rush Medical College	6,000,000
Churches, miscellaneous	3,262,000
Missions, miscellaneous	2,300,000
Baptist Missions, foreign	2,000,000
Barnard College	1,375,000
Yale University	1,300,000
Young Men's Christian Ass'n.....	1,220,000
Southern Education Fund	1,125,000
Union Theological Seminary	1,000,000
Harvard University	1,000,000
Baptist Educational Society	1,000,000
Juvenile Reformatories	1,000,000
Cleveland City Parks	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	13,000,000
Total	\$138,731,000

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFTS TO DATE

Libraries	\$52,000,000
Education Foundation	15,000,000
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg	16,000,000
Carnegie Institute, Washington	12,000,000
Peace Foundation	10,000,000
Scotch universities	10,000,000
Hero funds	10,000,000
Carnegie Steel Co. employees.....	5,000,000
Dunfermline Endowment	7,000,000
Polytechnic School, Pittsburg	2,000,000
Peace Temple, The Hague	1,750,000
Allied Engineers' Society	1,300,000
Bureau of American Republics	750,000
Small colleges in United States.....	20,000,000
Miscellaneous in United States (estimated).....	20,000,000
Miscellaneous in Europe (estimated).....	72,500,000
Recent Trust Gift	25,000,000
Organs	7,000,000
Total	<hr/> \$227,300,000

WHAT COLLEGE DOES FOR YOUTH.

A year ago the enterprising young editors of Agenda, the student annual of Bucknell University, requested the heads of the principal American colleges and universities to put into a few words their best statement of the practical value of a college education. The responses deserve a wider circulation than their original publication affords and with due acknowledgement to the Bucknell junior board of editors we reprint some of the most significant:

WOODROW WILSON SAYS, "IT'S THE DISCIPLINE"

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, PRINCETON, N. J.

What seems to me of greatest advantage to college students is the discipline of their faculties derived from serious attention to their studies. Incidentally, the contacts of college life no doubt do a great deal to transform them from boys into men, but they are benefited by college in proportion as they take its duties seriously and subordinate its pleasures.

WOODROW WILSON.

"DITTO," CHANCELLOR DAY, AND BACKS IT UP

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

My time is so crowded that I am not able to discuss the question at length, but submit two or three sentences.

The chief value of a college education is in mental discipline. If a man is thoroughly disciplined he will acquire knowledge and have power to use it.

Awhile ago Who's Who in America found that of 9,643 men who had made notable success in business 6,711 were college graduates. This is a conclusive answer to the practical side of college education.

JAMES R. DAY.

FITS HIM FOR USEFUL LIFE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The greatest value of a college education is to fit a man for a useful life by disciplining his powers and opening to him in some measure the fields of knowledge, so that he can do most effectively what he undertakes within the range of his knowledge and can know where to get more knowledge if he needs it.

CYRUS NORTHROP.

IT BROADENS A MAN EVERY WAY

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The actual and permanent good which a student derives from a college training may, I think, be enumerated as follows:

First.—Enlarged knowledge of the subjects of thought which have engaged the attention of men from the beginning of history, which may include a fund of general and also more or less specialized knowledge.

Second.—Breadth of view and ability to appreciate and understand the utterances of the best minds of all ages on many subjects.

Third.—Associations of great value in connection with friendships and also acquaintances formed in college among men of different traditions and from different environments and from different parts of our own country, as well as from foreign lands. Coupled with this is the practical result which comes from attendance on a college or university course whereby a man becomes a member of a great fraternity of men, with strong bonds of sympathy. A college or university man, simply from the fact that he is such, is possessed of a passport which admits to much that is necessarily closed to men who have had no such associations.

Fourth.—A general "largeness" of thought and of life which characterizes the purpose for which universities exist.

Together with the above benefits which accrue from a college or university training, there comes also increased power as a result from knowledge gained from men as well as from books and a realization that knowledge is power, when it is accompanied by ability to use it in service.

The disciple of faculties is of the greatest importance to the student, if we construe discipline as the resultant of association. For the period in which the young man is in college the privilege is accorded him of close association with trained men who have made it the business of their lives to learn and propagate the best that has been known and thought in every domain of human interest and activity.

These results, as outlined, come to the great majority of young men in our colleges and universities, and I think they fully answer the question as to whether a college education is worth while.

CHARLES C. HARRISON.

HELPS A MAN TO FIND HIMSELF AND HIS WORK

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The object of a college course is to enable a man to find himself and realize himself as part of a great social order. The bud unfolds into flower and fruit only when touched by the rain, played on by the sunshine and stimulated by a thousand energies outside itself. The student may remain shut up in a selfish and bitter individualism unless he, too, is played upon by the subtle restless forces of college life.

Those forces are many; the garnered knowledge of the past, the triumphs of modern science, the beauty of art and nature, the vital contact of inspiring teachers, the daily association with wholesome undergraduates.

W. H. P. FAUNCE.

WHAT WE DO WITH OUR ENDOWMENT.

Why does Lawrence need a larger endowment, and what does it do with what it has? The answer to the last question will also answer the first. Our endowment yields the money with which we pay the salaries of our teachers. What we receive from students' fees goes to pay for janitor service, heat, light, repairs, supplies, and other current expenses, and it takes it all. There is nothing left as a rule to pay for teachers. We have twenty-seven persons teaching in the college of Liberal Arts, and this ought to cost, if these teachers were properly paid, \$60,000. As a matter of fact we have only about \$35,000 to give them. The teachers in the other departments are paid from the tuition received, as much higher tuition charges are paid. The college professor is shamefully compensated, and Lawrence must have more endowment to increase the salaries of its teachers. The \$100,000 we are trying to secure, \$50,000 of which has been given by a friend, is to go to this purpose.

COLLEGE ENDOWMENTS.

"The 600 colleges of America have total endowments of a little over \$260,000,000, less than half the value of the securities of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The New England colleges possess \$58,647,337 of these endowment funds, less than the value of the securities of the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. at current prices. As a nation we have twice as much invested in one corporation in the production of steel as we have in higher education of our boys and girls. The United States Steel Corporation could buy out every college in the United States of America, buildings and grounds, libraries, scientific apparatus, and endowments, and have enough left to purchase every State House east of the Hudson." For the capital invested there is no institution that begins to give society so valuable an output as the college for it is the Pirean spring of most of our modern science and our modern culture, of our professional efficiency, our constructive statesmanship, and of the growth of literature, morality and religion.

DR. DAVID K. PEARSONS, LOVER OF MEN.

Americans are always glad to read about Dr. David K. Pearsons, who has given more than \$6,000,000 to forty-two small colleges, and is still in the giving land. He is past 90 years of age, stands six feet high, has a strong head, wavy gray hair, broad shoulders and a quick step. Strangely enough he has no secretary or clerk, but looks after his enormous mail himself—thousands of letters he never opens.

We presume our readers have read his philosophy before, but we may repeat it:

There never was a bigger mistake made than to call me benevolent. I am not. There isn't a spark of benevolence in me. I am a hard-hearted, tight-fisted, penny-squeezing old curmudgeon! I haven't a trace of charity or kindness in my make-up. I give my money away because I've got to. I want to be my own executor. I want to know just where my money goes and what is done with it. I haven't any children. My wife went away three years ago. I have taken care of my kinsfolk. I haven't any poor relatives. No, sir! When they say that I am benevolent they miss it!

It is his plan when he "grows old" to retire to a quiet retreat in the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago and there wind up a life that began in poverty on a ragged farm in Vermont and has been marked by hard knocks and clever speculation and great wealth. He intends to die as poor as he came into the world.

LAWRENCE WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The present football season has been very interesting to Lawrence men because we have had no injuries and because our team has won the state championship. The season began with the game at the University of Wisconsin where Lawrence lost with a score of 14 to 0. It should be said however, that the real score was 8 to 0 as one touch-down was won by Wisconsin having kicked the ball over the fence, and it was supposed to be dead, so that no effort was made to stop the play. Wisconsin itself says the score should not be counted. In this game which was not to count on the championship, three of Lawrence's strongest men were kept out as they were slightly injured in practice, and Coach Catlin wanted to save them for the Carroll contest the week following. The Lawrence team came home feeling if all their men had been in the game, Wisconsin would have had as hard a task on hand as it did a year ago when we held her to a tie. In the other games of the season, Lawrence played great ball and was not scored against during the entire season although all the colleges have good teams and Beloit has the strongest aggregation in her history. The victory over Carroll of 16 to 0, over Beloit of 8 to 0, over Ripon of 12 to 0, over St. Johns of 27 to 0, and the throwing up of the game by Northwestern gives Lawrence a clean and undisputed right to the state championship. It has been some years since any college has made so good a showing, and while we are not carried away with football and do not count it an important factor in college life, it is always pleasing to see a hard working, fine company of young men gain honors over their competitors.

COLLEGES FOR INVESTMENTS.

In 1896 it fell to the lot of the speaker to prepare a survey of fifty years of educational progress in Iowa for the semi-centennial anniversary of the State Teachers' Association. No one of its colleges was at that time fifty years old. Three of the so-called small colleges were selected, and the lists of their Alumni examined. We found the names of men known the Nation over by their eminence in the pulpit, at the bar, in moral reform, and in statesmanship of the noblest type. With scarce an exception, they were men of ideals so high and action so noble as to entitle them to be classed in this very purifying element of which I have been speaking. Among them were two of the most conspicuous and high-minded members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, the secretary of the Associated Charities of New York City, the editor of the *Review of Reviews*, the president of one of the most conspicuously successful normal schools in the

Mississippi Valley, several of the most noted teachers in the country, and fifty clergymen who were holding thrones of power as conspicuous as any to be found in the largest cities of the Republic, with fifty-eight editors, fifty foreign missionaries, two Secretaries of State, over one thousand teachers, and sixty-three college professors. When these were multiplied by twenty-five, they represented only the six thousand persons who had received degrees of graduation. Over sixty thousand other students had been in these institutions for a longer or a shorter period, and many of these non-graduates had achieved a success and a prominence almost, if not fully, equal to that of the Alumni. I pause to ask: "Is there any investment which patriotic-spirited men can make which will give greater returns? Can anyone measure the power and influence of such investments?"

REV. THOMAS NICHOLSON, D. D.

MR. CRANE'S ATTACK ON COLLEGES.

Mr. Crane has a determined opposition to colleges and has tried hard to discredit them. His last attack is on the dissolute habits of college students. He claims to have sent a detective to Harvard and one or two other of the big eastern universities, and he found much drinking, gambling, and general immorality. A man can usually find what he is looking for. But are the Harvard sports fair representatives of the Harvard student body, and of student life in American colleges in general? Why did not Mr. Crane send his man to some such Christian colleges as Lawrence, let him attend the college devotional meetings, the classes for Bible study, the volunteer band, the various organizations for religious work? Why did he not study the religious proclivities of these students, report on the number whose lives are changed while at college, make a study of the graduates who have given their lives to philanthropic work? Why did he not study the college rules and see that men known to enter saloons, drink intoxicating liquors, or frequent houses of ill repute are dismissed from the student body? It would be as sensible to condemn all our orchards as worthless because one or two rotten apples were found in the barrel as to condemn all colleges and all students, because Harvard, a university patronized especially by rich men's sons, has a number of fast going men in it. No man can live a few days at Lawrence without feeling that it is not only an intellectual grist mill but that it is a character forming institution of the first type.

COLLEGE NEWS.

President Murlin delivered a very able address at his inauguration as President of Boston University on the Municipal University, suggesting that this should be the end and aim of his institution.

The inauguration of President Vincent at the University of Minnesota brought together many noted educators and was a spectacular and brilliant affair.

President Jordan's address to the graduating class at Leland Stanford University last commencement on smoking has been published and is certainly an unusual utterance for the occasion but is nevertheless full of wisdom.

The sixth Annual Report of President Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is a notable survey of educational conditions in the United States.

The American University at Washington has engaged the services of Dr. John Hancher, an expert in college finance. Dr. Hancher has recently been heading financial campaigns at Ohio Wesleyan University and at Hedding College.

Last year in the exchange of teachers between Germany and the United States under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation nine teachers were sent to the fatherland and seven came from Germany to this country.

Fifteen per cent of the students in college in the North Atlantic states, 43 per cent of the students in college in the South Atlantic states, 41 per cent of the students in college in the South Central States, 56 per cent of the students in college in the North Central States, and 87 per cent of the students in college in the Western States are in state supported institutions. This means that a little more than half the students in college in the United States are in the independent colleges.

The school year varies much in different parts of the United States for the public schools. In two states it is as low as 98 days while in one state it is 194 days. The average the country over is about 150 days, or some less than half the week days of the year. One can scarcely think the children are over-worked.

During the past ten years there has been a notable increase in the entrance requirements of our colleges. Pres. Pritchett shows that taking 172 typical institutions in 13 states, 56 per cent of them have materially increased their requirements.

The growth of state institutions is indicated by the fact that the attendance in these institutions increased 33,449, or nearly 98 per cent between 1900 and 1910. Where will the end be?

The colleges are becoming powerful factors in the peace propaganda. All over the country the leaders in education are leading in the dethronement of the god of war. This, however, is but one of the indications that the college is now entering

into the life of the people as at no previous period of history.

The co-operative plan of instruction adopted in the engineering school of the University of Pittsburg is in operation, and members of the junior class pursuing courses in civil, mechanical, electrical and sanitary engineering have been assigned to apprentice work in some of the large mills and manufacturing establishments of the Pittsburg district.

The University of Illinois has recently dedicated a new university hall named in honor of Abraham Lincoln. It cost something over \$250,000 and in the opinion of some is the finest memorial yet erected in honor of Lincoln.

There are many fake colleges especially in Washington, Chicago, and New York that ought to be stamped out. Institutions should not be given incorporation with no equipment for work.

LAWRENCE NEWS.

Lawrence has won the state football championship.

The Alumni banquet in Milwaukee held Nov. 9 had 78 Alumni and old students present.

The Alumni meeting at the hotel Martinique on Nov. 14 was well attended and highly successful.

Rev. Addis Albro of the class of 1880 died on Nov. 7th and left his library of some 2000 volumes to Lawrence.

Thomas Moyle, now teaching at the Stout Training School, was elected president of our Wisconsin Alumni Association.

President Plantz spent the second week in November in New York attending the trustee meeting of the Carnegie Foundation.

Dean Harper and Mrs. Harper expect to spend the next two months in the south in the interest of Mrs. Harper's health.

A large number of old students were back to the Ripon game. Mr. John Koehler, now a physician in Milwaukee but formerly athletic director at Lawrence, was one of the officials.

Paul Seith who will be remembered by many former students, and who acted as janitor at Lawrence for eleven or twelve years, is head engineer with a large company at St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. W. D. Marsh, D. D., a recent transfer from the Northern New York Conference to the Methodist church at Appleton preached a very helpful and inspiring sermon at college vespers on the second Sunday in November.

Prof. C. W. Treat was chairman of the Physics section at the meeting of the State Teachers' Association in Milwaukee Nov. 8-12. He was also active at the meeting of the State Sunday School Association in Madison the week after.

The Record-Herald had a very fine two column article on

Lawrence in a recent issue. It was written by Mr. Evans of the editorial staff.

A girls' glee club has been organized under the lead of Mrs. Ruby Ledward and expects to make a tour of the state during the spring vacation.

The Student Senate is wrestling with a new constitution for "All College Club." This organization has general charge of all Lawrence organizations and doings.

Dr. D. C. Plannette of the Detroit conference has been appointed field secretary for the western part of the state. He will assist in raising the \$50,000 the college needs to meet a conditional pledge of a like amount.

Miss Susie Vesley of the senior class of 1911 has been appointed to a missionary station in Bolivia.

Karl Mathie, '91, a trustee of Lawrence, recently visited the college and spent some time in looking over the work of the institution. While in business at Wausau he is still much interested in education.

A goodly number of volumes have recently been added to the college library by purchase and by gift. \$100 was presented the library for books on art.

Interesting letters have been received from Judson Perkins and Wendell Kumlien, both of the class of 1911, who are in India doing missionary work under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Fred Felix Wettengel of Appleton has offered the Latin League of Wisconsin of which Dr. E. D. Wright is secretary \$2,500 on condition that a like amount be raised within the next nine months.

The Hallowe'en party given by President and Mrs. Plantz was attended by about 400 students and was a most enjoyable occasion.

Norman E. Richardson, '91, recently secured the degree of Ph. D. from the School of All Sciences of Boston University.

Claire W. Perry of the class of '12 made a tour from Milwaukee to Boston by trolley, writing up his experiences for the Milwaukee Journal.

The students in the department of biology are making a number of field trips under the guidance of Dr. Rufus Bagg, head of the department.

Three sons of the Rev. J. H. Tippet, district superintendent of the Appleton district M. E. church, are members of the Lawrence football team and all are stars. Their father was on the gridiron years ago.

Miss May Esther Peterson of Oshkosh recently gave a very successful recital at Peabody Hall. Miss Peterson has recently returned from a protracted study and recital tour in Europe.

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Why and Where

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INFORMATION OF VALUE TO YOUNG MEN AND
WOMEN WHO EXPECT TO ATTEND COLLEGE

WHY AND WHERE

INFORMATION OF VALUE TO YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
WHO EXPECT TO ATTEND COLLEGE



LAWRENCE COLLEGE BULLETIN

VOL. XI

JANUARY 15, 1912

NO. 12

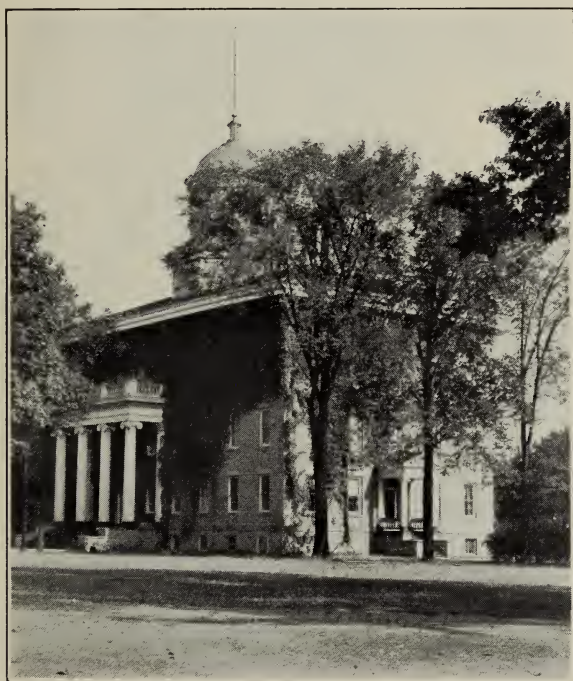
Entered as second class matter October, 1909, at the Postoffice
at Appleton, Wis., under Act of July 16, 1894.

Catalogues and all desired information sent
free on application. Write the president
SAMUEL PLANTZ, LL. D.

Lawrence College Bulletin

THE VALUE OF A COLLEGE COURSE.

Will it pay to spend four years in college? Thousands of young people are asking this question. Certainly it will pay. The facts prove it. There is nothing which will tell so powerfully upon your happiness, success and usefulness in life. The years spent in college are not wasting but saving time. You can take four years in college, and in ten years you will be oc-



RECITATION HALL

cupying a better place, have a better social position, be more useful, and be making more money than if you had spent the entire ten years at work. The times demand trained men as has been the case in no other age. If you do not get the best preparation you will be distanced in the race. Do not go into the work of life like Ephraim—"a cake not turned," or "a cake half

1 Jan 21 10:00 AM

baked." Said a student to a college president, "Do you think it will pay me to go through college? I want to get work quick." "That depends," was the reply, "on the kind of a man you want to be. When God makes an oak he takes a hundred years; when he makes a squash he only takes six months."

WHY GO TO COLLEGE? Ponder these points: 1. Nobody, who has taken a college course, regrets it, but thousands regret it who have not done so. "My lack of a college education has been my thorn in the flesh."—Bishop John H. Vincent. "I never had a college education and all my work has been unsatisfactory to me because of it."—John G. Whittier.

2. It will increase efficiency. "An untrained mind is a dull tool.—Bishop W. F. McDowell. "If the iron be blunt and he does not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength."

3. It is the first duty of every person to make the most of himself. Gov. Russell well said our chief business is "not to make a living but to make a life." Said Bushnell, "the soul of all improvement is the improvement of the soul." The college improves the fiber of the man.

4. It widens the intellectual horizon and enables a person to come in touch with a larger world. The college man views life not from the valley but the mountain top. "No perspective, no ambition." Education is not to make us seem to be greater to the world, but that the world and life and all eternity may seem greater and richer to us."—Prof. W. Barbe.

5. It increases happiness, and helps make life "a glory rather than a grind." The sources of happiness lie not without but within the man, not in what he has but what he is."—Andrew Carnegie. "The great highway to happiness of the highest and finest kind leads across the campus and up to the college door."—Sir John Lubbock.

6. The college associations are of the greatest benefits. Not only does one receive a valuable social culture, but he makes acquaintances and forms friendships which are retained through life. It would pay to go to college, if we got nothing more than the contact with teachers and students we meet there. Thousands would affirm "that they are indebted to the cultivating influences of college friendships and college associations, for the germs of their best principles, their noblest aspirations, and their most refined tastes."—Ex-President Noah Porter.

7. A college course gives one a better chance to choose wisely one's proper work in life. Everywhere there are men who are like square pegs in round holes. In college one learns his aptitudes, adaptations, and affinities, and begins to realize what he can do best.

8. The college also gives a better knowledge of human nature and a saner outlook upon life.

9. The college course is a powerful help in the development of a noble character. This is especially true of the Christian college. Here we are daily brought in contact with life's highest ideals, and move in an atmosphere of intelligence and religious sentiment. Thousands began a Christian life in our Christian colleges.

10. A college course will help one more than anything else to succeed in life. "The recent report of the United States Bureau of Education shows that a boy with a common school education has practically one chance in 9,000 of general recognition as a successful man in some department of human en-



CAMPUS VIEW

deavor and usefulness. . . A high school education increases his chances of success by about 22 times; while a college education gives a young man about 10 times the probability of success and advancement possessed by the high school graduate or about 200 times the opportunity open to a boy with only a common school education."

HOW TO PREPARE FOR LIFE.

WILL YOU STUDY LAW? "It is evident that the opinion of those most competent to know is very largely to the effect that a mere high school training cannot be regarded as an adequate preparation for the study of law."—Report of American Bar Association, 1904.

"If possible get a thorough college education before you open a law book."—Albert A. Beveridge, ex-United States Senator.

WILL YOU STUDY MEDICINE? "Every young man is almost certain to meet disappointment and failure if he begins the study of medicine today without adequate preliminary education. The high school course does not afford this."—J. M. Dobson, Dean Rush Medical College.

"It takes a broader mental horizon to be a physician than merely to practice medicine. * * * For the highest professional success you can afford to take your time."—President David Starr Jordan.

WILL YOU ENTER THE MINISTRY? "No man ordinarily should enter a theological seminary without having first secured a college degree."—Edward L. Curtis, D. D., Dean of the Yale Divinity School. "It is only the outstanding student in the college who is called in this generation."—N. Dwight Hillis, D. D.

WILL YOU TEACH? Then you must secure a thorough education. The College is the place to go. It surpasses the Normal school, for its courses are far more extensive, its facilities are better, its work is more liberalizing and more inspiring and less technical; its atmosphere is better calculated to develop character. The Normal may do for those who are content with grade work, but for high school teaching and advanced work the college is necessary.

WILL YOU STUDY ENGINEERING? You should have a college course before taking up your professional training. "The man of liberal education is on the whole worth more to us than the man of technical education alone." "The career of civil engineer requires a special kind of preparation. So do the various occupations and professions. But no matter what particular thing you intend to do through life, it is the belief of most men who have given this subject any thought that a young man ought to take a complete general college course, and supplement this by special preparation for the particular work to which he intends to devote his life."—A. J. Beveridge, ex-United States Senator.

WILL YOU GO INTO BUSINESS? "A college education gives a young man habits of study and application which are invaluable. He learns how to use his brains to better advantage than one who has not had that training."—W. F. Merrill, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. "In my business I prefer men who have received a college education.

In every walk of life the necessity of higher education is becoming more and more apparent all the time."—Mr. Seligman, Banker, New York.

REASONS WHY YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN TAKE YOUR COLLEGE COURSE AT LAWRENCE.

"Lawrence College has been singularly successful in helping MAKE MEN; men and women in whom the HIGHEST CULTURE has been crowned with HIGHEST CHARACTER and whose lives have been devoted to useful service. GENUINE SCHOLARSHIP has always been at a premium, and graduates of HIGH SCHOLASTIC ATTAINMENTS have gone forth from its walls into all honorable vocations of life."—Rev.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Chas. H. Payne, LL. D., former president of Ohio Wesleyan University, and late Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I.

THE LOCATION OF LAWRENCE IS BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL.

Lawrence is located in Appleton, a city of about 17,000. There is no more beautiful city in Wisconsin, and none of like population with a more cultivated people. More high grade lectures, concerts, and other musical and literary entertainments, are given in Appleton than in any city in the state with the ex-

ception of Madison and Milwaukee. STUDENTS AT LAWRENCE CAN HEAR THE BEST MEN ON THE AMERICAN PLATFORM.

The campus is beautifully situated on a bank of the magnificent Fox. It lies at the edge of the business section of the city, and is within three blocks of the public library and the principal churches. The campus is covered with great elms interspersed with maple and oak. The cement walks which thread the campus are bordered here and there by clusters of shrubbery, while the principal buildings are well covered with English ivy, giving a restful and classic appearance. The general comment is, "What a beautiful campus!"

THE LOCATION OF THE COLLEGE IS ESPECIALLY HEALTHFUL. Situated on a bluff a hundred feet above the river the drainage is perfect. The college has its own sewer system, its own wells, and every precaution is taken to make the health of students a prime consideration.

Note this testimony from a former graduate: "I am prouder of being a Lawrence man than of almost anything else of which I can boast. I love the place, and the remembrance of its quiet and beauty repeatedly appeal to me. I see the classic wall of University Hall covered with magnificent ivy where for over fifty years successive generations of students, many of whom are eminent now, have been taught. As one looks upon it, he recognizes the culture which belongs to age and stability; and at the same time he perceives in the new buildings that are going up about it the progressive spirit of the 'new Lawrence.' It is delightful to think that the ideals and spirit and beauty of such a place have in some measure passed into one's life to enrich and ennoble it. How much all graduates owe to our Alma Mater!"

II.

LAWRENCE HAS A SUPERIOR EQUIPMENT.

Lawrence has a very fine educational equipment. During the past ten years several excellent new buildings have been erected, large amounts of scientific apparatus have been purchased, new illustrative material has been secured, the library has been enriched and extended by the addition of several thousand volumes, scientific specimens have been collected, and all the departments built up and strengthened by increased facilities for work. FEW COLLEGES CAN BOAST SO FINE AND UP TO DATE A PLANT.

RECITATION HALL, the oldest of the group of splendid buildings, is a stone structure of attractive architecture, and contains the recitation rooms for the departments of language,

history, literature, politics, and philosophy. Some of these rooms are unusually beautiful. Few institutions have as finely decorated and furnished lecture rooms. Ex-President Fellows of the University of Maine said after visiting some of the newly decorated rooms, "there are no recitation rooms in Harvard or Yale as beautiful as these."

STEPHENSON HALL OF SCIENCE is superior in architectural appearance and appointments for scientific work. The president of a great university with 3,400 students said recently, "We have a good science building but it does not come up to yours." This hall contains the lecture room for the



IN THE LIBRARY

classes in science; it has 15 rooms devoted to chemistry, 13 to physics, 9 to biology and botany, 4 to geology, a large museum, and several other rooms for special work. Its equipment of apparatus and furniture is extensive and up to date. If you want to study science, you can get the best of advantages at Lawrence.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY has recently been erected. It is probably the largest and most beautiful library building in the state with the exception of the public library at Milwaukee and the State Historical Library at Madison. Its arrangements are ideal, its furniture extensive and beautiful, and its accom-

modations for all kinds of work done in college unsurpassed. Besides having this magnificent library of about 29,000 volumes there is a special Latin library of 1,500 volumes adjoining the Latin lecture room, and department libraries connected with each department of science, and with the Observatory.

THE UNDERWOOD OBSERVATORY is a commodious building for the department of mathematics. It has a fine supply of mathematical instruments, and has a large and small telescope for the use of the students.

THE ALEXANDER GYMNASIUM is commodious and well equipped. It contains two offices, a small assembly room, trophy room, gymnasium proper, locker rooms, bath rooms, swimming pool, bowling alley, measuring rooms and toilet rooms. It has a large equipment of desirable apparatus, and is in charge of a competent director.

ORMSBY HALL, ORMSBY ANNEX AND SIX COTTAGES serve as dormitories for women. They accommodate over 200 girls, have beautiful parlors, and contain all modern conveniences. They provide attractive homes for women AT A MODERATE EXPENSE.

BROKAW HALL, the largest building on the campus, was erected last year. It is a noble building in blue lime stone, colonial in architecture, and is the social center for college men as well as the head quarters for the Y. M. C. A. It contains a large auditorium, offices for the Y. M. C. A. secretary, a fine lobby, parlors, hospital, guest rooms, cafeteria, dining room, and accommodates 124 men. It is excellently furnished and is the best building of the kind in the state.

PEABODY RECITAL HALL is a commodious and attractive building for the use of the department of music. It has studios for the professors and a large recital hall. There is a second building given to practice work.

The college also has a beautiful home for the president, and a central heating plant.

This brief description gives no idea of the equipment of Lawrence. Few colleges offer students equal advantages. Lawrence has the facilities for high grade work, and this is why its students are so well trained.

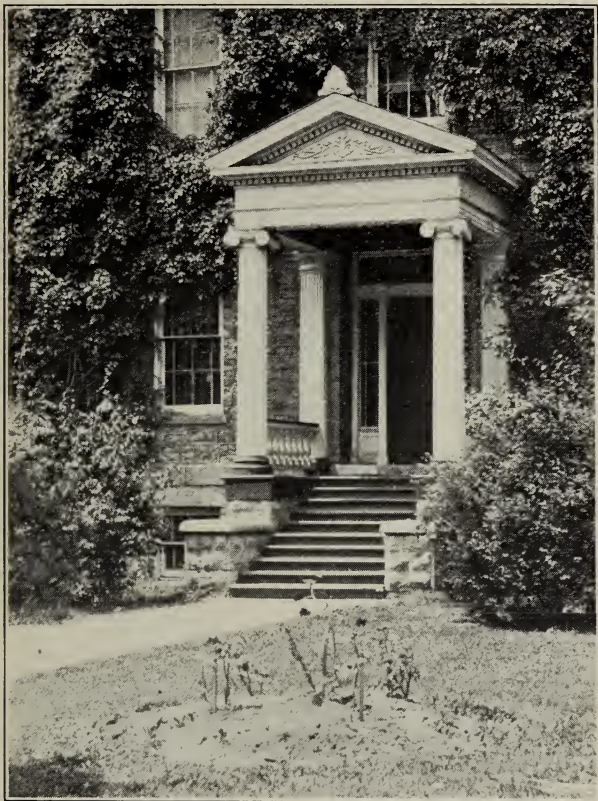
"Your equipment for strong work at Lawrence is in every sense first class."—Bishop J. F. Berry, LL. D.

III.

LAWRENCE HAS AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION.

EDUCATORS BELIEVE IN LAWRENCE. President Merrifield, then of the University of North Dakota, in an educa-

tional address recently delivered in Chicago mentioned eight colleges in the middle west which he regarded as the best, and to be compared with Amherst, Williams, and Dartmouth in the East. Among these he mentioned Lawrence College.



A SIDE ENTRANCE

Lawrence is on the accepted list of the Carnegie Foundation, and is one of the institution approved and aided by the General Education Board.

"Lawrence has always done an exceptionally high grade of work and turned out a fine product of able and cultured men and women."—Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, LL. D.

"I have noted with pleasure the excellent work of Lawrence College. It is one of the best colleges in the country."—Bishop C. C. McCabe, LL. D.

"Lawrence College has sent many of its graduates to our professional schools and as cultured men, they are not, on the

average, excelled by the graduates of any of our best colleges." Ex-Pres. W. F. Warren, LL. D., Boston University.

"I have known of Lawrence College, at Appleton, Wis., for more than thirty years. I have met many of its graduates and am familiar with its reputation as an institution of learning. I say without hesitation that its reputation is first class."—Chas. V. Bardeen, late Justice Supreme Court.

"The institution has always done splendid work; it is ideally located and is well equipped in many lines."—Robert J. Gamble, U. S. Senator.

"They have the second school in the state. It may not be generally known although it is a fact, that Lawrence is a larger school than the state university was twenty years ago."—Milwaukee Free Press.

IV.

LAWRENCE IS THE RIGHT SIZED COLLEGE TO ATTEND FOR THE BEST ADVANTAGES.

It is generally conceded that for undergraduate work the ideal college is ONE OF MODERATE size. A small college lacks the enthusiasm which comes from a goodly company of students, and usually does not have the organizations and variety of courses, or the equipment of a larger school. On the other hand a large university usually lays the emphasis on graduate, professional, and technical training, and turns the undergraduates over to tutors and instructors, usually young men without experience who work on very small salaries and are not equal to the professors of the small college. Acquaintance with teachers is not common, close supervision of the student's work is not usual, and ideals of life are not as high. But little opportunity is given for participating in the work and responsibilities of student organizations. Men are more machine made and less "hand made." Living expenses are always much higher. A college of the size of Lawrence is the happy medium. It has neither the disadvantages of the small college nor of the great university, but represents the advantages of both. THE MODERATE SIZED COLLEGE IS THE BEST.

"A more serious complaint is that the lower class student has little contact with the stronger members of the faculty. . . This is probably under the existing conditions inevitable, but it is nevertheless greatly to be deplored."—Report of Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the University of Wisconsin, 1906.

"In the large colleges the students have no time to think. In my experience at Princeton, I have found that the best

thinkers come from the little colleges of the Middle West.”—Bliss Perry, Editor Atlantic Monthly.

“I believe that the American boy has better chances for education, for making a true success of his life in a college of not more than 300 students.”—Hon. Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of State and present U. S. Senator.

“The difference between a large university and a small college is that in a large university the student goes through more college, but in the small college more college goes through the student.”

“So far as the life circle is concerned a small college is larger than a big university. In a big school the student touches elbows with more people. He sees more. He touches lives with far fewer. And it is the life touch that counts.”—Dr. J. M. Baker.



TO RECITATION HALL

President Garfield was once asked, “Why does Ohio exert such influence?” He replied: “Because Ohio has so many small colleges and no great university.”

NOTE THIS—A few years ago the University of Michigan sent four men to try the examinations for the Rhodes scholarship. All failed to pass. Albion College sent three and all passed. Recently the representatives from the larger universities in New York all failed to pass the Rhodes scholarship examinations. The scholars so far sent from this country on this scholarship are mostly from small colleges.

Lawrence has won two of the six Rhodes scholarships which have been awarded to Wisconsin. The University of Wisconsin has won three and Milton College one.

The School of Theology of Boston University gives one fellowship a year to some German University. So far 22 men have won the scholarship. Lawrence men have won it four times although representatives of over seventy colleges have been in competition.

V.

LAWRENCE HAS A STRONG FACULTY.

Lawrence has an especially strong faculty. Its teachers have had the best graduate training of American or German universities. They are mature and experienced teachers. Besides being scholars, they are men and women of high Christian character, and take a personal interest in the students. No school in the state has a larger faculty in proportion to the



THE OBSERVATORY

number of students. The teaching force numbers forty-four persons, all of whom are specialists. All departments found in a progressive modern college are ably manned.

"Lawrence has always had an exceptionally able faculty, but never so strong as today."

"You have surrounded yourself with a fine teaching force of able and scholarly men."—Bishop J. F. Berry.

The late Chas. Little said: "The problem of modern education is not to found the school but to find the schoolmaster." Lawrence has found the schoolmaster.

"I gained much from my students at Lawrence, but the greatest thing I gained was in knowing two of the professors. All I come to be in life will be largely due to them." A. P. Anderson.

VI.

LAWRENCE GRADUATES SUCCEED.

A tree is known by its fruit. Colleges are to be measured by the product they turn out. Few colleges have proportionately so many eminent men on its graduate list. The institution may justly be proud of those who have trained within its walls. They are found at the front in all parts of the world and in many honorable and useful callings. Said the late Dr. George M. Steele, "I HAVE NEVER KNOWN A COLLEGE SO LARGE A PROPORTION OF WHOSE GRADUATES TURNED OUT TO BE REALLY SCHOLARLY AND SUCCESSFUL MEN."



BROKAW HALL

Lawrence graduates have been members of congress.' U. S. Senators, governors of states, justices of the supreme court, presidents of colleges and universities, authors of national repute, men eminent as physicians, attorneys, editors, clergymen, and men of affairs. At the present time Lawrence has one U. S. Senator, one Governor, a Judge of a Supreme Court.' Several university presidents and professors, two international secretaries of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., editors of metropolitan sheets, scientists at the Smithsonian Institute and in university faculties, and several authors of more than national reputation. McClure's Magazine selected a poem of a recent Lawrence graduate as one of the four best poems published in the U. S. last year. To give a list of the successful students of the college would be tedious because so extensive.

Lawrence graduates are eagerly sought. Those who wish to teach are so in demand that the college cannot supply the applications which come for teachers from principals of high schools and school boards.

"I have compared the alumni list of Lawrence with that of the University of Wisconsin and find that ten per cent more of Lawrence graduates have attained eminence than of the graduates of the state university."—Rev. W. P. Stowe, D. D.

VII.

THE COURSE OFFERED AT LAWRENCE.

If you will study the Lawrence catalogue you will see that it is especially rich in courses offered. Compare it with the other colleges in the state, or any institution of college rank in the



PEABODY HALL

middle west, and you will note that no college offers a greater variety, a larger number, or a better selected list of courses. The work is arranged on the group system. A certain amount of work is required in each group to give the student breadth of intellectual outlook, although the particular studies chosen in the groups are determined by individual aptitude. Each student also chooses a major and a minor in which he specializes sufficiently to become thoroughly versed. By this method the

general culture idea of the old college course is combined with the new thought about specialization.

The groups are arranged in two classes. The first are designed to provide a general culture and have majors and minors in ancient or modern language, or in history, literature, economics, general science, or mathematics. They give the student a broad and liberal training and prepare him to teach in the line of his major and minor studies. Besides the general culture groups there are several that are pre-professional and lay the foundation for the student's chosen calling. Thus there are groups designed to prepare the student for the study of law, medicine, theology, engineering, journalism, and teaching. The



ORMSBY HALL.

courses in engineering prepare for various kinds of engineering work. The student who takes these groups will be finely prepared for the professional school and will have laid the foundation for a successful career.

The requirements for entrance are fifteen units, or the equivalent of four years work in a first grade high school. Students are received on certificate, and also on examination. The following are the specific admission requirements: English 3 units; foreign language 2 units; mathematics 2 units; history and social science one unit; natural science one unit; for the remaining 6 units any subjects taught in the high school may be presented but not more than 4 in vocational subjects.

Students who have completed 128 hours of college work are graduated with the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Courses are offered for the Master's degree which is given on one year of resident work and the presentation of a satisfactory thesis.

There is a system of general honors and also departmental honors. Students who do superior work, and take a few additional courses, are given departmental honors which is a special distinction, highly coveted. Honor students readily find superior positions.

The courses of study are fully explained in the Catalogue which is furnished free on application.



STEPHENSON SCIENCE HALL

VIII.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS AT LAWRENCE.

Students who attend Lawrence have the advantage of being able to take work in special departments and have a limited number of hours count on their bachelor's degree. These departments are three: The Conservatory of Music, the School of Expression, and the Department of Art.

THE CONSERVATORY has a reputation throughout the middle west. It is housed in a new and beautiful building with an artistic auditorium and most attractive studios. There are

also a large number of practice rooms. The equipment is of a high order, and the faculty consists of nine experienced and exceptionally capable teachers. Only high priced and highly trained artists are employed. The Conservatory gives music in all lines. It has a choral society of 150 voices, an orchestra, glee clubs and various other organizations. One prominent feature is the recitals, and the musical entertainments which are given to develop a musical atmosphere and give the students the opportunity to hear some of the world's most famous artists. The Musical Festival which is given each year is a great event and attracts much attention. Students in college can take twelve hours in theoretical music and have them count on their graduation requirements.

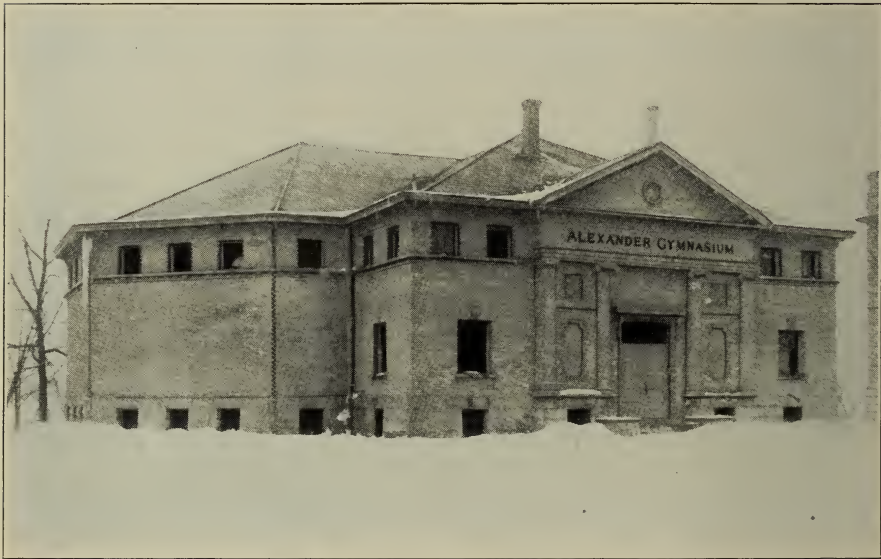


A GROUP OF BUILDINGS.

THE SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION is a department organized four or five years ago under Prof. J. S. Garns. He has high ideals and seeks to develop a department which will especially prepare teachers of expression for high schools, academies, and colleges. The standards of work are high and the work is exceptionally thorough. The faculty consists of five able teachers who are fine representatives of their art. The department is growing each year, and is not surpassed by any school of its kind in this part of the country. The school has weekly recitals and also has a dramatic club which does most excellent work. Students can take seven hours in this department in addition to the courses offered in the College of Liberal Arts.

Many very successful teachers and entertainers have gone forth from this department during the past few years.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ART. This department has this year been reorganized, its courses extended, its faculty increased and its work made much more efficient. For many years we have had a teacher of art, and of late two teachers. Last spring a Chair of Art was endowed, and following this the work was reorganized, and additional teachers engaged. Next year we shall have a faculty of five. Besides courses on the history and theory of Art, there will be courses in applied art and in Social Aesthetics. Work will also be offered in drawing painting in water colors and oil, china decoration, pottery,



ALEXANDER GYMNASIUM.

leather and metal work, design, illustration and portrait. Course will be offered to prepare students to teach drawing in the public schools. Lawrence is the only college in the state with an endowed chair in art, and a thoroughly organized art department. Students can take seven hours in the Art Department and have it count towards a degree, but no more than twenty hours of work in music, oratory and art can be thus offered.

IX.

ADVANTAGES FOR TEACHERS.

Lawrence has always educated a great number of teachers, and especially for high school work. Only the University of Wisconsin turns out more teachers for our secondary schools. We have twice as many teachers in Wisconsin high schools as any other college in the state, and more than any normal unless it be the one in Milwaukee which has about an equal number. We have special advantages for training high school teachers. Not only in our equipment superior and our courses extended, but we have introduced a department of education and have



A GYMNASIUM CLASS

at the head of it a man of extensive experience and reputation. The courses we offer in education, as the Catalogue will show, cover all the essential lines of work. Each department also conducts a teacher's training class in which students are given the pedagogy of the subject. Arrangements are made for a certain amount of practice and observation. We also maintain a teacher's bureau through which without expense to them we secure positions for graduates.

Lawrence graduates are given license to teach in the schools of the state without examination and after teaching one year are given a permanent state certificate.

X.

ORATORY AND DEBATE.

Lawrence College has exceptional advantages in oratory and debate. It has connected with it one of the best Schools of Expression in the middle west, employing five teachers of experience and ability. Prof. Orr who has charge of our work in Public Speaking has had the best training the country affords, and has been most successful in his work. Not only is he a remarkable man on the platform, but he is an expert in training men for public work. In debate a class is maintained running three hours per week during the year. Those who wish to try for debate teams are put into this class and thoroughly



IN THE GYMNASIUM

trained in the methods of securing, organizing and presenting material. Lawrence has a remarkable record in debate, having won over most of the teams it has come against. Last year we had four debates with leading colleges in three states and **WON EVERY DEBATE AND THREE OF THEM ON A UNANIMOUS DECISION.** The year previous only the Freshman debate was lost. During the past ten years we have won more than seventy-five per cent of our debates with other colleges although we have come against some of the strongest colleges in the middle west. Lawrence has been elected to membership in the national debating fraternity known as Tau Kappa Alpha.

Those who have participated in three successful debates are given a gold Lawrence pin which is highly prized.

XI.

THE SOCIAL LIFE AT LAWRENCE.

The social life at Lawrence is most enjoyable. The student body is a select company of high-minded youth. Nowhere can you make more desirable companionships. The students are earnest in their work, but they also have the opportunities and organizations for most pleasant times. No life is happier than college life, and college life at Lawrence is at its best.

The Literary Societies are four in number, two for men and two for women. These have always been both literary and so-



PRESIDENT TAFT AT LAWRENCE

cial centers. They hold receptions each year which are often elaborate and elegant social functions. Twice each semester they have joint sessions when a pleasing entertainment is given, followed by a social and refreshments.

The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have great influence in the social life of the college. They begin the school year with receptions to new students, and follow it with the "walk-around," which is a most unique and pleasant social event. Everybody enjoys and remembers the "walk-around" and old students each year return to join in its festivities.

The fraternities are four in number and the sororities four. They are associations of students supposed to have especial social affinities. The fraternities have homes of their own, most

of the men living in them. They have many pleasant social gatherings during the year. The sororities have patronesses who often invite them to their homes, and give them elaborate receptions. They also have various other gatherings.

Twice each year the students are invited to the home of the President of the College for a reception which is always largely attended and much enjoyed.

During the year various receptions and social events are given at Ormsby Hall.



A CAMPUS VIEW.

The School of Music has a Boys' and also a Girls' Glee Club, and gives a weekly recital. There is also organized each year a choral union. The students have a brass band, an orchestra, a madolin club, and other organizations.

Beside the organizations named above there are various clubs. The students in the Latin department meet each month, and after an interesting and helpful program in Latin, a social hour is enjoyed. The students in German also have a club, meeting once each week. All present converse in German. Once a year a German play is given in the chapel. The stu-

dents in the French department do the same. There is also a chemical club, a physics club and several other associations of a similar character, connected with other departments of the college work.

The musical entertainments and the lecture courses which are given in Appleton are the best that can be secured. Courses are maintained by the Men's Clubs of the churches. There are also courses given under the other auspices. The college each year brings eminent lecturers to address the students in single and course lectures. The artists course in the conservatory is widely celebrated.

Besides the social organizations there are various other societies and boards for business and literary purposes, such as the Athletic board, the board of oratory and debate, the college club, and the societies formed by students who expect to enter some particular profession.



A CLASS PICNIC.

XII.

LAWRENCE ATHLETICS.

Lawrence Athletics have always been a healthful feature of the college life, and provide no small part of the entertainment furnished students. There is a general athletic association under which all branches of athletics are organized. Besides the regular gymnasium classes under efficient teachers for both men and women, there are the teams for participation in the various

sports. The gymnasium which is an excellent and well equipped building is open at all times for the use of students.

In foot ball Lawrence has a record that no other college in Wisconsin has and few colleges anywhere. For five years in succession it won the state college championship, and this year it has again won by a clean schedule. Games are also played with the large universities, the universities of Chicago, of Wisconsin, and of Minnesota having been frequently on our schedule. Lawrence "L's" are awarded those who have played in three winning games.

Basket ball is much played at Lawrence. There are a number of teams, and each year there is a series of games played between the different classes. The college team has played the best teams in the middle west, and won more than two-thirds of the games played.



Y. M. C. A. REST ROOM

In the spring comes base ball, and while not so much interest is taken in it, the college always has a team which gives a good account of itself.

The track team at Lawrence is always strong. Men on it have a number of times broken state records, and a couple of times the college record. It has repeatedly won over other colleges.

There are three athletic events each year of great interest held under the auspices of the athletic association. One is the pentathlon contest, an indoor track-meet between the college classes. It is an occasion of great class enthusiasm. Another is the basket ball tournament between the winning teams in high schools. It lasts three days and is participated in by champion

high school teams from various parts of the state. The third is the Inter Academic Athletic Meet which occurs the third week in May and which is participated in by about 150 to 175 athletes from different high schools.

XIII.

SCHOLASTIC CONTESTS AND PRIZES.

There are several prizes and scholarships open to students. No tuition is charged any person who owns a scholarship, or presents a written order from the owner of a scholarship authorizing the use by said student.

Three scholarships of \$100 each are awarded at the beginning of each year to freshmen on the basis of a competitive ex-



A MAY FESTIVAL

amination in the high school subjects of English, Latin, and Mathematics. All students regularly matriculated in the college as freshmen without entrance condition are eligible to compete for these scholarships.

John C. McMullen, of Oakland, Cal., a member of the class of 1860, has founded a scholarship yielding \$75 a year which is bestowed at the discretion of the President upon any student having promise of usefulness, who is studying in either the department of mathematics, science or philosophy.

Samuel Jones' scholarship yields the income of \$2,000, and the Lyman A. Jones' scholarship yields the income of \$1,000. These are awarded at the discretion of the president.

The Helen Fairfield-Naylor Scholarship yields \$60 a year, and is awarded to some student who has an exceptional record for scholarship and character, and who is at least in part dependent on his own efforts in securing an education.

The University of Wisconsin scholarship yields \$225 and is given to some student who desires to do graduate work at the University, the same being chosen by the Lawrence faculty.

The Rhodes scholarship of \$1,500 a year for three years for graduate work at Oxford is open to students of Wisconsin colleges. Lawrence has taken this scholarship twice during the past six years.

Besides these scholarships there are the following prizes offered for excellence of work in some department: The Lewis prize, given the student who makes the best record in scholarship during the year; the President's prize, for excellence in declamation; the Tichenor prize for greatest advancement during the year in English Literature; the College prize for excellence in composition and oratory; the Hicks' prize for the best English composition; and the John McNaughton and the Geo. F. Peabody prizes for the greatest proficiency in the Latin of the Sophomore year; the Alex. Reid prize for the best essay written by a Sophomore or Junior; the Herman Erb prize for superior work in the department of German; and the Fred Felix Wettengel prizes in the Department of Expression being three prizes for superiority of scholarship, and a college prize to the student who may win in the state oratorical contest.

Two additional scholarships have been founded but the funds are not as yet available.

XIV.

LAWRENCE IS AN INEXPENSIVE COLLEGE.

The modern college is "a bargain counter." It offers the wealth of its equipment and instruction for almost no return. Never again in life will the student so nearly get much for nothing. The college asks of each student but a small fraction of what his education costs. Benevolent men who have put up buildings and given endowments, have made a college course possible to the poorest boy and girl. At Lawrence one can take a college course at a minimum of expense.

Why attend a large university where instruction will be no better than you can get at Lawrence, when it will cost you twice or three times as much?

A large university may have free tuition but the general expenses, the university life, the things you must do to be a real part of the university, make it a costly place to get an education. At Lawrence a student can get through a year comfortably on

\$250, and many reduce their expenses to much less. Room and board can be secured at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a week. Other college expenses, tuition and fees, cost about \$1.50 a week.

We know no college equally good where expenses are so low.

A very large number of students, especially men, find work in the city and pay their own expenses wholly or in part. A large variety of work is open to them. Some act as janitors of the college buildings, or of churches, or offices in the city; some do chores for families; others act as clerks in stores Saturdays, drive automobiles, deliver laundry, wait on tables at hotels and restaurants, deliver papers, take care of horses, do stenographic work, tutor deficient students etc. The Y. M. C. A. has a bureau which seeks to find positions for students who wish to



ORMSBY PARLORS

work their own way, and the faculty also has a committee which seeks to render similiar assistance. Come to Lawrence if you have limited financial ability. Come any way.

XV.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE AT LAWRENCE.

Lawrence is a Christian, not a sectarian, college. Students from all denominations, including Jews and Catholics, attend. The teachers represent different denominations. The Christian ideals however, are high, and the religious helps many. Great effort is made by the teachers to assist students to an earnest Christian life. We know no college where the religious tone is higher.

The department of Biblical Literature provides special advantages in Bible study, and in other lines of religious interest.

Dr. W. S. Naylor, Professor of English Bible, is a very able man, and offers a fine variety of courses. President Plantz offers courses in apologetics, and in the Science and Philosophy of Religion. Prof. Vaughan teaches classes in Missions and Comparative Religions. There are classes in Hebrew and New Testament Greek for those who wish to acquaint themselves with the Biblical languages. Lawrence offers the largest number of courses on religion of any literary institution in the state.

The devotional service of the college are well attended and helpful. There is a daily chapel service. On Wednesday evening occurs the college prayer meeting, on Sunday evening from 7 to 8 the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. devotional meetings. There are several classes for the devotional study of the Bible under the auspices of the Christian associations. The interest in missions is extraordinary. The volunteer band holds weekly meetings and has a large memberships.

Special religious services are frequently held under the auspices of the college or the Christian associations.

College Vespers occurs once a month in the afternoon, when a sermon, especially applicable to students is delivered.

"I have visited many of the colleges in the United States and am acquainted with their work, but I do not know any where the religious work is conducted on so wise a basis and is carried on with more success than at Lawrence College."—Bishop J. C. Hartzell.

"It is the glory of this institution (Lawrence College) that for fifty years it has been pre-eminently a Christian college. Undoubtedly its all-pervasive and ever-continuing religious spirit, its oft-repeated religious revivals, constitute the brightest gem that sparkles in the coronation of this Christian college."—C. H. Payne, LL. D., Ex-Sect. of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church.

XVI.

LAWRENCE HAS A GREAT FUTURE.

It is worth while to attend a growing and prosperous college, one which is surely destined to become a great institution of learning. No college in Wisconsin has had a more rapid growth which has attended Lawrence during the past ten years. The attendance has increased three-fold, and the same is true of the endowment. Several buildings have been erected and a large amount of new apparatus purchased. From a Freshman class of thirty-three ten years ago, we have grown to have an entrance class of one hundred and ninety-four the present year. The faculty has more than doubled, and the courses offered have been increased from fifty to over two hundred.

It is a matter worth considering that the General Educational Board of New York which proposes to help one or two colleges in each state which it considers to have the greatest prospects of development and usefulness, after having a couple of experts study the different colleges of the country for two years, choose Lawrence as one of the six first institutions to which it offered its assistance. The location of Lawrence and the vast territory contiguous to it in which there is no other college makes it certain that it will become one of the large colleges of the country.

The following editorial published in the Madison State Journal three or four years ago and written by a graduate of



ALL COLLEGE DAY

the University of Wisconsin, is interesting. (The italics are ours) :

"We of the University of Wisconsin have looked around for various reasons to explain the cessation of our increase and in enumerating probable and possible causes have failed to take account of the competition of the small college. Many have alleged that we alone among the large colleges have failed to record the old time rate of increase. The phenomenon is nation wide. It affects all the large colleges. The small colleges are coming into their own, so far, indeed, that presently they will not be small colleges and those who believe that the small institution offers greater advantages than the large one will have nowhere to turn. Columbia College has but ninety freshmen in the college of arts and letters this year; Harvard's freshmen, which in 1902 exceeded 700, are barely 600 this year;

while Williams' College, which did not have quite 400 students in 1902 now has 175 freshmen. Dartmouth has nearly 1,200 students today where it had 600 six years ago. Here in Wisconsin, for two years Beloit College has enrolled a freshman class of 125. THE GROWTH OF LAWRENCE HAS BEEN EVEN FASTER AND A STRONG INSTITUTION IS DEVELOPING THERE IN THE NORTH OF THE STATE. Ripon is growing rapidly after years of standstill. The idea used to prevail that you get more instruction at a big college than at a smaller one, about as sensible as the theory that you could eat more in a large dining room than in a small one. Human capacity, intellectual and alimentary, is a constant quantity. The big institution in general does not give more instruction to the individual but the same instruction to more individuals.

The greatness of the big institution consists principally in duplicating and reduplicating the small institution. We teach more subjects than the small college, but we are liable to deception in thinking that we teach twice as many subjects because we are twice as large. More students and more professors of German, mathematics, chemistry, more recitation rooms to teach German, mathematics, chemistry. Both Beloit and Lawrence have better and bigger science buildings, gymnasiums, and libraries. Both are going forward rapidly. New endowments, new buildings, constantly. They are rivals with us for the patronage of Wisconsin youth and the greatest cause of our small growth in recent years has not been foot ball defects and the final culmination of a reformed foot ball, but the rapid and solid growth of the other institutions which draw from the same territory.

There is room for us all. We are big enough here at Madison. We have no reason to begrudge the deserved growing renown of our worthy rivals. They are helping educate Wisconsin, disseminating culture. Nor are they narrow and afflicted with purblind sectarianism. The atmosphere at Beloit has a puritan wholesomeness that is not oppressive. Five different religious bodies, including Judaism are represented on the faculty of Lawrence and among members of many churches who make up its board of trustees, are Catholics. The University of Wisconsin is no longer lording it over the collegiate in its own state. There was a time when its sister institutions afforded no rivalry worth mentioning, when it affected a smile of superiority that too often tended to be a sneer, but that is all over now. The small colleges are icoming into their own all over now. The small colleges are coming into their own all the rule in other states."

